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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Going Up and Coming Down.

This is a simple song, 'tis true,
My songs are never over nice;
And yet I'll try and scatter through
A little bit of good advice.
Then listen, pompous friends, and learn
Never to boast of much renown,
For fortune's wheel is on the turn,
And some go up and some come down.

I know a vast amount of stocks
A vast amount of pride insures;
But fate has picked so many locks,
I wouldn't like to warrant yours.
Remember then, and never spurn
The one whose hand is hard and brown,
For he is likely to go up,
And you are likely to come down.

Another thing you will agree,
(The truth may be as well confessed,)
That codfish aristocracy
Is but a scaly thing at best.
And though the fishes, large and strong,
May seek the little ones to drown,
Yet fishes all, both great and small,
Are going up and coming down.

Our lives are full of chance and change,
And chance you know, is never sure;
And 'twere a doctrine new and strange
That places high are most secure.
And though the fickle god may smile
And wield the sceptre and the crown,
'Tis only for a little while,
Then A goes up and B comes down.

This world, for you and me, my friend,
Hath something more than pounds and pence,
Then let me humbly recommend
A little use of common sense.
Throw by all pride of place aside,
And have a care on whom you frown,
For fear you'll see him going up,
When you are only coming down.

Marriage in Egypt.

When an Egyptian wants a wife, he is not allowed to visit the harems of his friends to select one, for Mohammed forbade men to see the face of any woman they could marry, that is to say, any besides their mothers or sisters. A man is, therefore, obliged to employ a "khatbeh," or match maker, to find out for him, for which service, of course, she expects "backsheese"—that is, payment. The khabtbeh, having found a girl, recommends her to the man as exceedingly beautiful, and eminently suitable to him. The father is then waited upon to ascertain the dowry he requires; for all wives are purchased as they were in patriarchal days. When Jacob had no money to pay for Rachael, he served her father seven years as an equivalent; and, when duped, was obliged to serve a second time to secure his prize. (Gen. xxxix.) Fathers still refuse to give a younger daughter in marriage till an elder shall have been married. The people of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, forbid a younger son to marry before an elder; and this is likewise the law of the Hindoos.

The price of a wife varies from five shillings to fifteen hundred dollars. The girl may not be more than five or six years old, but, whatever her age, two thirds of the dowry is at once paid to the father, in the presence of witnesses. The father then or his representative says, "I betroth to thee my daughter," and the young man responds, "I accept of such betrothal."—Unless among the lower classes, the father expends the dowry in the purchase of dress, ornaments, or furniture for the bride, which never become the property of the husband. Even when betrothed, the intercourse of the parties is very restricted. The Arabs will not allow them to see each other; but the Jews are not quite so particular.—The betrothals often continue for years before the man demands his wife, thus: "Sampson went down and talked to the woman," or espoused her, and "after a time, he returned to take her."

Girls are demanded at the age of ten, and between that and sixteen years; but after sixteen few men will seek them, and the dowry expected is then proportionably low. Girls in Egypt are often mothers at thirteen and grandmothers at twenty-six; and in Persia they are said to be mothers at eleven, grandmothers at twenty-two, and past child-bearing at thirty. When a man demands his betrothal, a day is fixed for the nuptials, and for seven nights before he is expected to give a feast, which, however, is furnished by the guests themselves. Thus one sends coffee, another rice, another sugar, etc.

The principal time of this continued feast is the night before the consummation. The conduct is entrusted to the "friend of the bridegroom." (John iii. 29.) About the middle of this day the bride arrives at the house, and retires to the harem, where she sits with her mother, sisters and female friends. At the third or fourth watch of the night—three or four hours after sunset—the bridegroom, who has not yet seen his fair one, goes to the mosque to pray, accompanied by "mealals," or torches and lanterns, with music. Upon his return he is introduced to his bride, with whom, having given her attendants a present to retire, he is left alone. He then throws off her veil, and for the first time sees her face. If satisfied, he informs the women outside, who immediatly express their joy by screaming "Zuggereet," which is echoed by the women in the house, and by those in the neighborhood.

The Destiny of North Carolina.

We considered a few days ago the water power of Virginia, which upbraids us in every ripple with the sign of those undeveloped resources, which, in the future, must make this Commonwealth the seat of vast manufacturing interests; and to-day we turn to a brief consideration of the water power of North Carolina.

This State presents very much the same topographical features which were considered in our previous article. The water sheds of the Alleghanies turn off streams which rush down every valley and swell into rivers, all capable of turning driving wheels, all plying innumerable tilt hammers and spindles. The two Yadkins, the Dan, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, Deep and Haw Rivers, and numberless other streams combine to make an untold wealth of water-power. And, to turn aside for a moment from the matter specially in hand, there can be no doubt that the day is not very remote when the Old North State, already in a better financial condition than any of her sisters, will realize the grand vision of "Inland Navigation" which rose before the mind of Judge Murphy. These various streams and their tributaries, however, have already been put to good use; and the traveler in Western North Carolina is often astonished to find prosperous factories of cotton or woolen goods situated in the most remote and inaccessible regions. White labor is principally employed in these mills, and causes are at work which must make the State one of the very foremost in the South in the manufacture of the fabrics we have named. These streams and rivers are so near the cotton growing regions of the State and the South generally, that in many cases they will possess advantages over all competitors. Every day the facilities of transportation will be greater, and the economy in charges for the same increased to the native manufacturer. It will probably surprise many of our readers to hear that the Confederate Government, in the late year of the war, drew its main supplies of cotton goods from North Carolina, and had contracts with her factories for the supply of enormous quantities of woolen fabrics. The production of these latter commodities will now be greatly stimulated. The war has liberated the slaves on the great corn and cotton growing plantations of the upper Yadkins and the Dan valley; and this will ultimately have the effect of making those magnificent regions stock raising districts. Emancipation will do for Western North Carolina what free trade is doing for England.

Eyelets, Hoop-skirts and Ivory.

There are some little items in the tariff bill which hardly arrest the eye, which give employment to thousands, and therefore require considerable treatment at our hands. Among these permit me to cite one or two examples.

Eyelets made of brass, and then tinned, as an article of commerce have but recently been noticed in shoes or boots, and though invisible in other articles of ladies' ware, they are still there. I find that of these small and very cheap articles, costing no more than seventeen or eighteen cents per thousand, the amount we consume annually rises to the respectable sum of $4,000,000.

Hoop-skirts is another article of extensive use, for which we are supposed to be indebted to the genius of Eugenie, who, failing to rule the Emperor of the French, has great audacity in ruling French fashions.

In New York City alone 25,000 persons find employment in all the branches of the hoop-skirt manufacture.

The supply of ivory cannot be increased and it is supposed to be continually diminishing. It takes 20,000 elephants, it is said, to furnish the supply of a single manufacturing town—Sheffield, in England.—Our wants are large and increasing. It is proposed, therefore, to remove the small duty now imposed upon this useful as well as beautiful article, and as this gigantic game, from which ivory is obtained, is hunted by persons without regard to race or color, I presume none will object.—*Morrill's Tariff Speech.*

From New Jersey.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

A terrible and destructive tornado occurred near Mount Holly on Friday evening last. The *Mirror* says it commenced about a mile and a half from Buddtown, uprooting trees, prostrating corn and fences, doing comparatively no other damage until it reached the residence of Hannah Alcott and sister, on the north road from Mount Holly to Pemberton, a mile and a half from the latter place.

As it neared the residence of the Misses Alcott, it prostrated everything before it, forest trees were torn up or twisted off, as though they were saplings—fences laid low—and of 16 apple trees in the rear of the premises, fourteen were uprooted, and some of them moved a distance of eight or ten feet.

The house, barn, wagon-house and pig pen were directly in its track, and they were all entirely destroyed and thrown together, a perfect mass of *debris*. Such utter destruction we never before witnessed.

One of the sisters was absent at the time, Hannah only being at home. She had retired for the night before the storm came up, and when found was on her bed, which had been forced against and among the branches of one of the large trees prostrated near the fence. A heavy limb was directly over her, serving as a protection from the broken timbers, furniture &c. She was rescued from her perilous situation as soon as possible—probably having been lying there for half an hour—and taken to a friend's house in Pemberton, when it was ascertained that her leg was broken in two places, beside being dreadfully mangled, and her head being severely cut and bruised. Her injuries are of such a nature as to warrant but little hopes of her recovery.

The house was lifted from its foundations, moved five feet from the road, and dashed to atoms, breaking into pieces everything in it, the outbuildings sharing the same fate. The hay and straw and broken furniture were scattered in all directions, and shingles and pieces of boards were carried over adjoining fields to the distance of a mile. One half the roof of the house was found some seventy or eighty yards off, and heavy pieces of timber and large numbers of bricks were carried to incredible distances.

The tornado passed on, across fields, prostrating fences, trees, corn, and everything else in its track, until it reached the John C. Allison farm—three quarters of a mile from the Misses Alcott, owned by Samuel C. Rambo, and occupied by his son, where it struck a new barn forty feet square, leaving it an entire wreck. Two horses were in the barn, but after the wind had spent its fury, they were gotten out apparently free from injury.

The course of the tornado was from southwest to northeast, and extended not far from ten miles—in some places its track marking three hundred yards in width, while in others it covered but a narrow space. In some localities its course would be zigzag, then for hundreds of yards its course would be as straight as an arrow, and again it would take its crooked path, and so went on in its work of destruction.

The Circassian Slave Trade.

A FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE.

A correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, of Constantinople, writes:

Letters from the Circassian coast report popular outbreaks against the Russian authorities at Sousnettri, in the mountain range to the north of Imeritia, and in the Southern Abesian slopes of the Caucasus, and the Russian Consul at Trebizond has, it is said, received reports from Soukoumkale more or less confirmatory of these statements. The direct news from Soukoumkale, if corroborated, is very serious indeed. It would seem that four slave merchants arrived a short time since in Alabasia from Trebizond, and shortly after their arrival serious complaints were made to the Russian authorities of the abduction of a number of young girls, some of them Christians. The Russians, to their credit be it said, have organized a regular police system for the prevention of this infamous traffic, and measures were immediately taken to arrest the kidnappers and liberate the girls whom they had entrapped. There are, however, a class of influential Circassians who connive at this trade, from which they derive pecuniary advantages—a set of crafty and turbulent intriguers, who profess Christianity to Christians, and Islamism to Mussulmans—to whom the proceedings directed against the slave dealers by the Russian commander at Soukoumkale were not at all palatable. The leaders of this clique are understood to be Mans Bey, and the immediate relations of Hamid Bey, and of the late Abasian chief Michael. A plot was set on foot to surprise and massacre the garrison and the Christian population of Soukoumkale, to plunder the place, and then embark with a number of slave girls in coasting vessels for Turkey, where the whole band would present themselves in the guise of ordinary emigrants, and subsequently dispose of their human freight at the best available profit. This atrocious plot was, it appears, to some extent—and, unfortunately to a fatal extent—carried out. Under the cover of night a party of armed Abasians repaired to the country house of the military commandant, and murdered that officer and all his family, massacreing even the little children. Almost simultaneously a regular rising was made throughout Soukoumkale and its vicinity; the houses of the Russian officers of all ranks, and of private individuals also, were attacked; with torch and poinard the Abasians carried devastation in every direction, sparing neither women nor children, until the garrison of the fort came to the rescue, and after an obstinate struggle, got the better of the assassins, and saved the town from further pillage. Between two and three hundred Abasians are said to have been killed, and about one hundred Russians, including women and children, most of the latter having been massacred before the soldiers could save them. The result of this deplorable affair is that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Abasia, and several detachments of Russian troops have been despatched as fast as steam can carry them to Soukoumkale by way of Poti.

A Grasshopper Plague in Kansas.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

Our Western exchanges are all more or less excited on the subject of grasshoppers, which are represented as numerous as locusts in Egypt during the reign of Pharoah some time ago. The Wyandotte *Gazette* says that on Cross creek, between Topeka and Wamego, they fill the air like snow flakes in a winter storm. In Marshall county they have made their appearance in myriads, doing immense injury to the crops and grass. The insects are said to resemble somewhat our prairie grasshopper, with some characteristics of the locust. They are traveling east, and destroy everything vegetable along the route.

The Kearney Herald says the whole country for miles around is filled with grasshoppers. They are destroying the crops—stalk and branch—with alarming brevity. By the last of this week they will have destroyed the last vestige of cultivated vegetation, and will then commence on prairie grass and sod production.

An exchange says that portions of northwestern Kansas are overrun by these pests. They come in swarms so thick that the sun is hidden. They have literally stripped corn fields, eaten up the grass, weeds, and leaves on the trees. Their ravages were confined to a track about twelve miles wide by three hundred miles long. They come from the direction of Fort Kearney.

The Nemaha Courier complains that the country thereabouts has been stormed by them for a week. They came down like snow flakes, covering the ground and every visible object, and fluttering in the breeze thicker and more of them than the shreds of a dilapidated dishcloth in the hands of a maddened kitchen maid.

The Kansas City Journal is informed by John R. Griffin, Esq., who has just returned from Junction City, Kansas, that that section is overrun with grasshoppers. They come in swarms from the west so thick that the sun is hidden wherever they appear. They are facing sumptuously, stripping the cornfields and eating up the grass, etc. The Lawrence Tribune also makes mention of their advent, and says their ravages have so far been confined to a track twelve miles wide and three hundred miles long. Some idea of the vast quantity of insects may be inferred from the fact of their having got on the railroad track of the Union Pacific railroad in such numbers as to cause the wheels to slip on the rails. The freight train due at Wyandotte evening before last was totally detained several hours in consequence of the grasshoppers having taken possession of the road.

The Poor in England.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* discourses as follows upon the shocking poverty of the English working classes, the waste of human life, and the general decline of that nation's power and glory. It says:

Our whole national strength, little as popular talkers remember, lies within the seas that surround Great Britain and Ireland. Our colonies and India, save such exceptions as Malta or Gibraltar, are simply so many vulnerable points in our dominions. India we either must either be torn from us, or must be defended at the cost of the home exchequer and with the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen. If we could not rid them in those efforts for self-defence the bonds which unite them to us would snap asunder in an instant. And never was there a more misleading fallacy than that which blinds our eyes to our real position by self glorification about "the sun that never sets on England's flag," and the "rule of the Empress of India over 130,000,000 of Oriental subjects." The life of England is to be found in the 30,000,000 of the inhabitants of these islands, only a few hundred miles in length and in breadth. Here then, is an aspect of the "condition of the poor" question and of the "condition of Ireland" question of an importance nothing less than vital. If we are to continue to hold our own against the colossal monarchies of Europe, and the still more colossal republic of the West, the population of these islands ought to be increased by at least another ten millions. And as we cannot possibly put an end to the emigration of the multitudes that choose to leave us, is it not a madness absolutely suicidal to go on as we do with disease, crime and pauperism steadily decimating the lower strata of English life, and producing the frightful phenomena of the richest nation in the world unable to feed clothe, educate, and find employment for millions of her own children?

Yet they might nearly all of them become additions to our power, our wealth, and our security, and contribute to that increase in our population which would place us on a level with Germany and Russia, as they now are or speedily will be, and with France when her population begins naturally to grow as that of all other nations naturally grows. Every living man of average health, it is to be remembered possesses in himself the power for the creation of sufficient wealth to support himself and family in comfort, provided the machinery of civilization is in healthy working order. It is only through individual vice or crime or from some radical defect in the social or political system that the birth of a child is a source of poverty, and not positive addition to the prospective wealth of the world. These children, who either perish from fever, cholera or gin, or survive to grow up in the contaminating atmosphere of London courts and alleys or of the happy refugees of the mettropolitan workhouse, might be the soldiers and sailors or wives and mothers of the soldiers and sailors, to whose hands must be committed the defence of England, if she is not to take her place with Spain and Holland and Switzerland and other States, that humbly stand aside and watch the conquests of France and Germany and Prussia and the United States.

Tournaments--Their Origin, History and Purpose.

We are indebted to the Greenville (Ala) *News*, for the following valuable historic paper:

The revival of these exhibitions, engagements labors, or whatever they be, has induced many of our patrons to request an explanation of their origin, history, and purpose. We approach the subject with diffidence; for it is so involved with mystery and incomprehensibility that we greatly fear it is beyond our powers of explanation and research. We will, however, do our best, promising that where so many have differed in opinion, and criticised so astutely, it must be expected that there shall be a variety of sentiment.

The "Tournament" is composed of three words, turn a man—a fool, understood.

In the early ages of the world, a species of insanity seized upon mankind, called knight errantry. It was like the hydrophobia which attacks dogs, except that instead of attacking men with the teeth, it produced a disposition to cut with swords, and run long pikes, armed with iron spears, through men's bodies.

The most ancient and distinguished head of the concern was an old Spanish gentleman named Don Quixote, who rendered himself famous by tilting against wind-mills. The invention of tilting hoops, and the inflation of petticoats of the present times, is doubtless the exciting, if not the remote cause of the revival of the affection now. One can readily see the connection. To run a-gainst the wind-mill was to tilt against the wind-mill, and if the wind-mill turned and stacked the knights skull, ten chances to one he became crazy. It was therefore said it was a turn a man a fool, so now when in view of a fluted skirt a knight breaks a lance, he is said to fight a wind-mill, and a kind of wind-mill, that always turns a man a fool.

The customs of the order are peculiar. A man dresses himself as a jackdaw, and instead of calling himself plain "John Smith" or "Sam Jones," he takes the name of the "knight of the red cross" or of the "knight of the moon." In the first case he has sewed on his back two pieces of red flannel, across the other, which means that he is red or fiery cross when he gets mad. In the other he straps a piece of hide on a hoop, which he calls his shield, and on which he paints a moon, to show that he is moon-struck, and the man that strikes him is moon-struck, too.

When they exhibit, the girls all stand around while the knights, on long tail and short tail horses, prance around in the ring, and after charging about and thrusting their poles hither and thither and yon, ride up to some of the prettiest girls on the benches, and get down when the prettiest girls put on the knights head a wreath of flowers.

The disease is contagious, and generally ends in making the girls as crazy as the men. If any of the girls marry or are housekeepers the affection becomes immediately apparent by the young women making up cabbage an[illegible] teraips into nosegays and boiling the roses and geraniums for dinner. This is called "the romance of married life." Some foolish people think it a very foolish thing for a dozen great fat bearded young fellows five feet six to six feet two, to stick pasteboard helmets on their heads, to dress in rings, with doublets, all ornamented with ribbons and tinsel, and caper round on lean horses and charge about as they do, but nothing will [illegible] the fellows approve [illegible] the foolish [illegible] and that for this [illegible] something so much more improving and intellectual than in dramatic entertainments, the only use of which is to quote, on such occassions, the beautiful [illegible] Shakespeare—

"I saw young John Smith with his sword on
His false calves on his legs, gallantly armed,
And vaulted on the back of [illegible] pony,
As if a monkey dropped down from the trees.
To kick and cut[illegible] his jaded [illegible]
Which all the world declared was [illegible]."

Horrible Accident at Richmond, Va.

One of the most shocking accidents, says the Richmond Times, which it has ever been our misfortune to have to chronicle, occurred yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, at Hazell & Crenshaw's flour mills, situated on the banks of the river, at the foot of Twelfth street. Mrs. Lillie Ann Harlow, wife of Mr. John P. Harlow, the well known shipper and sub-superintendent of the mills had, in company with some two or three lady acquaintances, visited the establishment, to witness its extensive operations, and after passing through every story reached the top of the building, where a few minutes were spent in viewing the intricate machinery and surveying the surrounding country from the lofty height at which they were standing. On turning to retrace their steps, Mrs. Harlow's dress flirted against the revolving cogs of the ponderous "Conveyor," which, almost as quick as thought, dragged her forward and into the machinery, literally cutting her into fragments. The body was severed entirely in two across the breast, both arms were cut off, and other portions of her person were horribly mashed. One of the arms fell to the story below, while the lifeless trunks rolled over on the floor, and streams of blood spirted from them. Mr. Taylor, an employee, standing near by, made every effort to extricate her, but finding himself entangled, was compelled to let go and tear himself loose. The remains were placed together, put into a coffin, and carried her husband's residence, a short distance off. The scene which ensued when Mr. Harlow reached the spot was truly heart-rending. Mr. Harlow is a worthy and industrious man, and in his sad affliction receives the sympathy of the whole community.

The Address of the Cleveland Convention.

The address or declaration of principles of the Soldier's Convention at Cleveland is lengthy, and reviews fully the aspect of political affairs, and opposes the constitutional amendments as being effective only of a prolonged exclusion of the Southern States from the Union. It calls upon the soldiers and sailors of the late war to unite together in their efforts to restore the Union. The address concludes as follows:

"We want a Union not merely in name, but a Union in fact; not a Union merely of geographical lines, but a Union of hearts. Such a Union we fought to maintain, such a Union we wish to enjoy. By it alone can our nation accomplish its true mission and fulfil its true destiny. So believing, we anxiously and earnestly appeal to you, our former comrads in arms, to assist in the great work of pacification. We appeal to you, not as democrats, not as republicans, but as patriots and national Union men. Whatever others may say, you know that those who stood shoulder to shoulder with you throughout four years of terrible war are truly loyal.

You, at least will never question their ability to and their affection for the Union and the constitution, whatever differences of opinion may exist—now that the war is over, and that the insurrection is quelled—between those who together offered their lives as a constant and willing sacrifice that the life of the nation might be saved. Let no criminations or recriminations mar or disturb that mutual esteem which should be ever cherished by those who have shared common danger in contending for a common cause. We were brothers during the dark day of the rebellion, let us remain friends during the brighter days of peace; and as we carried devastation into the South when she was hostile and defiant, let us unite in tendering to her not only just but generous treatment now that she is subdued and disarmed. If we but do this, if we but evince the magnanimity of spirit always politic from the victor to the conquered, the honor and pride of the Southern soldiers will so respond that our beloved Union shall be stronger, better, firmer than ever before. May the G-d of our fathers, who by his blessings enabled them, through a seven years war, to establish a Union, and we, their children and sons, to vindicate it in the late terrible struggle, grant his aid and assistance in our efforts to establish and perpetuate it."

The address was adopted amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

After resolutions of thanks to the officers of the convention and the citizens who had tendered hospitalities to the convention, the Convention was closed by singing the Doxology and a benediction.

The closing scenes of this Convention were grand and impressive beyond all description.—the whole proceedings had been dignified and orderly, but more enthusiastic than any but a body of soldiers could make them. Old *habitues* of Conventions have remarked that never have they witnessed so much dignity, order and enthusiasm in any Convention.

In the cultivation of beets for sugar, in Germany, the beets are drilled in rows at about fifteen inches apart, and the entire labor of cultivation is performed by the hoe, in the hands of men and women, who work in gangs of twenty or more. They work fourteen hours in a day, and their pay average seventeen cents a day for the men and fourteen for the women. American agricultural labor is paid for [illegible] than this.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

We have been authorized to announce Col. JAMES E. MATHEWS a candidate for the Senate of the next General Assembly, from Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

Repudiation.

The Sheriff closed his appointments for the collection of taxes on Monday, and the public speaking of the candidates, in this county, has also been concluded.

We learn that the subject of repudiating private debts was not discussed, generally, but alluded to in certain localities, by one or two of the candidates, where this nefarious doctrine is most popular, for the purpose of catching votes, at the expense of the credulity of the people.

The custom of "bushing" will now be resorted to, and we warn the people to pay no attention to the "still soft voice" favoring this obnoxious measure, which is positively forbidden by the Constitution of the United Stats, which all members of the Legislature will be sworn to support. The tenth section of the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts," which settles the matter so far as the repudiation of private debts is concerned. How could members of the Legislature take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and then vote for an act of repudiation?

That the hobby of repudiation will be resorted to in the "bushes," to catch votes, we have no doubt; but we do not believe that the people of Forsyth County can be thus imposed upon.

The people of Forsyth will not support any man or set of men, who, against their better knowledge, promise that which cannot be accomplished.

THE BANKS.—The Winston Sentinel keeps hammering away at the banks. Presuming upon the gullibility of the people, it tells them that these poor dying institutions still possess such great vital powers as to be able to ruin and swallow up the property of the masses of the people, upon certain contingencies, to arise, if the *secesh* are not permitted to rule! But this only provokes a smile.

Every body knows that the banks of North Carolina were very convenient and useful institutions, in their palmy days, and afforded a circulating medium for the people, equal to gold and silver, until the war brought ruin upon them, as well as upon nearly every thing else;—all institutions and classes of people were, more or less, affected by the terrible scourge brought upon the South—the main spring of all our present troubles, politically and financially.

We are, as much as anybody, disposed to bury the past in oblivion; but when we see studious and covert efforts made to deceive and mislead the people, and make use of our anomalous condition for electioneering purposes, to pave the way for an obnoxious party to regain power, we repeat, it is well enough to cast a retrospective glance, in order not to lose sight of the origin of the evils which now press so heavily upon us.

Who will again put his faith and trust in those who bankrupted the people and brought ruin upon the country?—Not one, we hope.

☞ We find on our table a pamphlet copy of the discourse on the life and character of Hon. Geo. E. Badger, delivered at Raleigh, by Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of Orange. Also the mysteries of Free Masonry, by Wm. B. Smith, Raleigh. And the Primary Dixie Speller and Reader, Series No. 2, third edition,—Branson & Farrar, Raleigh.

☞ The N. C. Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South, will convene in Fayetteville on the 7th of November next.

☞ The proceedings of the Union meeting held in Raleigh on the 20th inst., which nominated Alfred Dockery, of Richmond County, for Governor, will be found in this issue. Mr. Dockery is well known throughout the State.

We will publish the address of Gov. Holden next week.

A Virginia paper states that of 500 cadets who graduated at the Virginia military institute, before its destruction by Hunter's forces, 475 were killed and wounded in the army under Gen. Lee.

DR. WHEELER, &c.—The Winston Sentinel is so hard up for political capital to sustain its sinking cause, that it continues to resort to all manner of means to prejudice the people of Forsyth against those who now hold the county offices, and goes so far as to parade the names of private individuals in its columns,—all for political effect, regardless of the feelings of the individuals thus unceremoniously dragged before the public.

We happen to know that Dr W. H. Wheeler did not desire, at this time, to become a candidate for the Legislature, and the County Convention was also apprised of that fact. The doctor, if he had an inclination for legislative honors, could have entered upon the campaign as an independent candidate, for either house. There was nothing to prevent his becoming a candidate, except his private interests, which would not admit of it, and he so expressed himself to his friends. Cols. Covington and Mathews, both, we learn, declared they would not be candidates for the Senate, in the event Dr. Wheeler would permit his name to be used in that connection.

The Sentinel's weekly repitition of purging and packing the jury box, high taxes, setting aside the stay law, disfranchising the people, &c., is all political *clap trap*, used for electioneering purposes, which the people fully understand and regard as the idle wind.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—We learn, from the Old North State, that Gen. J. M. Leach is the conservative candidate for the Senate, and Henry Walser and C. F. Lowe, Esqrs., in the Commons.

The Old North State says: "The Radicals held a meeting in Lexington, and nominated an opposition ticket consisting of Thomas Kennedy for the Senate, and John Hilton and John C. Skeen for the Commons. Kennedy and Skeen, we understand, have declined, leaving Hilton alone in the field on the Radical ticket."

Trial of Mr. Davis.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A special telegram from Washington to the *Tribune*, says, the trial of Jefferson Davis cannot take place in October, and its postponement is a legal necessity, consequent upon the irregularity in the adjournment of the circuit court at Norfolk last April.

Chief Justice Chase announces himself ready to call a special session, and proceed with the trial.

Bad State of Things in Texas.

It is estimated, says the New York *Times*, that one thousand persons have arrived at Galveston and Houston, Texas, to escape the persecutions of guerrilas in the interior, who rob and murder on both sides indiscriminately for plunder. Affairs throughout the state are daily becoming worse instead of better, and innumerable outrages are hourly recorded.

Mail Routes and Post-offices.

The special agent for this State, Dr A Jobe, is still indefatigably engaged in providing mail facilities for our people. He requests us to say that he would like to have information from all parts of the State in relation to useless mail routes that should be suspended, and also as to routes that should be established. Also, any information in relation to mail facilites that may be deemed important. Address him at Raleigh.

We learn that about half the post-offices have been re-established in this State.

Standard.

The Great Freshet in the West.

CAIRO, ILL., Sept. 21.

Great rains in all parts of the West and much damage done. The canal embankment at Dayton, Ohio, broke, and a considerable part of the town is under water with much destruction of property. The whole country in that section is under water. It has been raining all day in St. Louis, Louisville and Chicago.

The damage by the freshet to Indianapolis, is estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000.

Many railroad bridges were destroyed and travel interrupted for days. Crops in the bottoms seriously damaged.

The freshet has been general throughout the Northwest.

Cholera.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23d.—Eleven cases of cholera and four deaths reported.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23d.—Fifty cases of cholera deaths for twenty-four hours. People are fleeing the City, and business is stagnant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DRESDEN, Friday, Sept 21st.—Peace has been concluded between Prussia and Saxony.

Austria has sent a chargo de affairs to Berlin.

The King of Prussia has issued a decree of amnesty for sundry offences.

Napoleon has gone to Biarritz.

New Advertisements.

F. E Keehlt.—Harness and Bridles.

Cap, Note, and Letter Papers, Envelopes, Copy Books, Pencils, Pens, &c., for sale at this Office.

Election for Governor and Legislature, October 18th.

Sale of Town Lots at Alleghany Courthouse.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The President, to-day, made the following appointments: Gen John A. Dix, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Cloud, at Paris. Gen Hugh Ewing, of Kansas, to be Minister Resident at Hayne. W. J Valentine, of Mass., to be a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORTED BY "THE LOCAL."

A Nigger Convention."

On Saturday last a scene worthy the descriptive talent of Porte Crayon, and meriting the illustrative genius of Felix Darley, occurred in the court-house square at Winston. Then and there, pursuant to published solicitation, a number of the "Americans of African descent" inhabiting these low grounds of sorrow, were assembled, to elect a delegate to the State Convention of freedmen to be held in Raleigh ere long.

We were one of a crowd who, out of curiosity, attended the noble meeting, and observed the sayings and doings of the dusky conclavators. On reaching the court-house, we found the square a scene of great but not boisterous excitement. Solemn-countenanced groups of loquacious darkies occupied positions on every hand; and the rival candidates for election to the most honorable office of delegation were moving conspicuously from squad to squad, feeling and exhibiting, in talk and looks, the supreme importance of the occasion.

We were a silent observer of the *awe-full* spectacle, and only opened our mouth once, to answer one of the candidates, who approached us anxiously to inquire "if a feller what was sick at home, an' couldn't git off, could send a vote by anodder feller?" to which inquiry we gave legitimate information, and the aforesaid candidate, looking wofully disappointed, withdrew, thoughtfully scratching his pate and saying, "I was under de impression dat he *could*."

There were five candidates in the field fighting eagerly for laurels;—Alexander Vogler, Pete Fries, C Jerry Blum, Lewis Hege, and Robert Waugh.

At a signal from Mr. John Wright, of this county, who assisted H B Kingsbury, Esq., in superintending the election, the freedmen assembled *en masse* around a cistern in the square and vociferously claimed speeches from the rival combatants.

Alexander Vogler, with a huge roll of tickets in either hand, was the first to mount the cistern. After carefully depositing his beaver on the pump-stock, and surveying the crowd with a silence commanding eye, he proceeded to declaim his views and purposes "for bein' dar." Alexander "wern't adzactly fixed for makin' of a speech; but *one* fing *was* shore—he *wer'lected to* de Convention he 'tended to sirculate *in* dat body wid his berry best *sibility*, (?) and would leave no *manneverient* (?) effort undun to see to it dat schools was 'stablished in dis seckshun. Larnin was what dey wanted—larnin was de fing dey needed—and he was a gwine to see dat dey *got* it." "Sayin' which" he dismounted, and C. Jerry Blum got up on the boards.

Mr. C. Jerry "was opposed to having a poor house, for freedmen, in the county.—He had thought of a plan to avoid it," &c. Mr. C. Jerry can read well, and is moderately learned.

Pete Fries—*Mr.* Pete Fries—then got up, and, with exceeding grandiloquence of motion and voice, announced "bissel." His speech was, on the whole, much too impudent and saucy. Mr. Pete became quite enthusiastic over "de wrongs of de Afrikins," at one time, and swore that "dey ort to a bin freed a hunderd years ago!—Yes, [throwing up his arm] *two* hunderd years ago!—*Yes*, [popping his fist] *four* hundred years ago!" Mr. Pete was "*also* in for larnin', so dey could read de papers an' *all dat*."

Lewis Hege was the only one of the candidates whose talk merited the approval of the white persons present. Lewis has good sense, for a negro. He didn't put on airs, but seemed to comprehend the object of the Raleigh convention. The sympathies of the crowd, it was evident, were soon in favor of Lewis; and, in the end, he was elected. To show his tact at argument and illustration, we give a portion of his speech, carefully copied from notes taken at the time. Our orthography, we assure the reader, does the orator no injustice. He said:

"Now, my frens, we mus' look at de state ob fings fairly an' squarly in de face. We sees what hev to be done—we mus' *hep ourseves*. Aint dat so? Dere was a good meany ob you what was under de idee dat when you was set free you was a gwine to play de *hi-ferlute* Aint *dat so?* An' den meany ob you had de 'spectation ob libbin, as de Skripturs sez, on de *fat ob de lan'*. But *whar*, I ax you, is dem kalkilashuns now? Ob course we was all glad to be 'livered from bondige—*you* was glad, an' *I* wer glad. But looky here—what good does *dat* do us ef we's too—too—*ingidiat* for to go to work an' *hep ourseves?* Aint *dat so?* Now 'spose—jes' *spose*—you wer a gwine 'long de road, an' you seed a sheep in de mire, on de road side ob de fence. Well, now, ef you is kind hearted, you'll pull dat sheep out ob de mire, whar it would hav perish, an' you'll put de sheep on de odder side ob de fence, into de field, whar is can pick a little grass *here* an' a little weed *dar*, and dar by *hep hieself*. But 'spose you *broke dat sheep's leg when you put him ober in de field*, an' 'spose you go off an' leave him in dat fix!—What good is you done de sheep? *Dat's* what I want to know. I ax you agin, *what good is you done de sheep?* [Cheers.] Now, my frens, we's jus' like dat sheep. We is tuck out'n de mire, but *our legs is broke!* Aint dat so? [Here the orator was interrupted by bursting peals of applause and shouts of "Hege's 'lected by jing!" "Dat's you, Lewis!" "Ho-ray for Lewis!" In continuation he said:] Now, ef I was to ax you how meny ob you'd starve afore you'd steal, I 'spect you'd most all holler out 'I would—I would.' Jem me tell you somefin.—Wasn-ebber you hear a feller hollerin' 'I'd starve afore I'd steal,' I say, *watch dat man!*"

Lewis was elected; but pompous Mr. Pete swore "de 'lection mus' be gone over agin 'cause it wern't done far!" We learn the fellow has actually succeeded with his scheme, and that there will be another election held on next Saturday.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO. The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

University of North Carolina.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL,
UNIVERSITY OF N. C., Sept. 15, 1866.

WHEREAS, The Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina has observed with pain the practice of treating with contumely members of the Freshman Class, and since it is believed that a determined effort upon the part of all its members will greatly diminish the injury,

Resolved, That this society do put upon the record its disapprobation of the above mentioned custom, and also its earnest request that all who obey the dictates of "virtue, liberty and science," will aid in banishing from our University the culpable practice.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be preserved among our archives, and that a copy be sent to the President of the Board of Trustees the President of the Faculty, and the papers of the State with a request for publication.

FAB H BUSBEE
THOS A MCNEILL,
W H S BURGWYN,
W C JONES
W H BLEDSOE,
} Committee.

Papers of the State please copy.

The New York Herald on the Situation.

We copy the following appeal to the Southern people from the New York *Herald* of the 20th inst.

"Against the warnings of Stevens and the flippant objections of Brooks we urge upon the politicians and white people of the Southern States the adoption of this constitutional amendment. The public mind of the North is not in the mood for a repetition of the supercilious persons and insolent demands of such Southern fire-eaters and revolutionists as defeated the great object of the Border States Peace Convention of 1861. We have had enough of the folly of domineering Southern fire-eaters and enough of fanaticism of Northern radicals and we want peace, and we can get it to the restoration of the Union on the basis of this peace ultimatum of the republican conservatives of Congress. We feel entirely justified in admonishing the Southern States that delay is dangerous to them; *that if they reject these condition of Congress they will be far more likely to get something much worse instead of anything better*; that a State Government, according to the Supreme Court, if recognized by Congress, is the State; that if not recognized by Congress, there is no appeal but to the next Congress, and that in such an appeal *there is no living chance of anything better than this amendment for the excluded States.*

It is the victorious party in a war that dictates the treaty of peace, and as the terms of restoration and peace offered to the South by Congress propose nothing of confiscation, no enforcement of negro suffrage, no vengeance, no exclusions from federal offices that cannot be remedied, no disenfranchisements, but only those securities deemed necessary for the safety of the national treasury, the liberty of the blacks and the future peace of the Union, we would appeal to the excluded Southern States to come into the general government as fast as possible on these generous terms offered through Congress by the victorious North. We urge this course because it is abundantly manifest that nothing less will satisfy the great dominant Union war party and Congressional peace party of the North."

Terrible Affair---A Snake Charmer Bitten---Lockjaw supervenes.

On Tuesday last, Costello, the well-known snake charmer, gave an exhibition of his singular power over these dangerous reptiles on the stage of the American Theatre. He handled carelessly but with impunity, a large number of freshly caught and venomous rattlesnakes of a very large size, twisting them around his arms and body, placing them in his bosom and around his neck, and giving undoubted evidence that they were, under ordinary circumstances, perfectly at his command. The performance being over, Costello was descending the stairs leading from the theatre to the saloon with a number of snakes in his shirt and around his person, being pressed upon and jostled by the crowd, some of whom, it is hoped thoughtlessly, struck the snakes which were around him. This excited their ire, he suddenly cried out that he was bitten, and entering the saloon, took off his shirt, when he discovered that the venom had taken effect in his right shoulder, which swelled to a frightful size and he commenced frothing at the mouth.

A physician was immediately sent for, and was immediately in attendance; the flesh around the wound was cut out and prompt remedial measures employed, and the immediate effects were overcome. About two hours after the virulence of the poison manifested itself in a very strange manner. The man's mind became disordered, he threw his arms about and was continually singing wild patches of songs all of which had reference to the snakes. This continued until he was completely exhausted, when he sunk into an uneasy slumber. Last night lockjaw supervened, but we learn that he is reported better this morning.

Buffalo Express, Friday.

Through Freight Lines to and from the North.

The following lines are said to be the most expeditious and cheapest. Ship your goods care of Railroad Agent, Portsmouth and High Point, for this section of country.

From New York—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.

From Philadelphia—Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship company.

From Baltimore—Baltimore Steam Packet Company, (old Bay Line.)

Rates of Freight.

	Baltimore.	Philadelp'a.
1st class, per cwt.	$1.70	$1.86
2d class do	1.51	1.64
3d class do	1.11	1.28
Apples, crackers and potatoes, per bbl,	1.46	1.61
Cement, lime and plaster, per bbl.,	1.57	1.67
Flour and meal, do.,	1.67	1.82
Salt in sacks,	1.39	1.54
Wheat, corn and other grain, per sack,	0.38	0.43
Whiskey, &c., per bbl,	4.18	4.58
Tobacco, manufactured, per box,	1.70	1.85
Beef, pork and fish, per bbl,	2.63	2.85

New York, same as Philadelphia.

There was a frost in some of the low lands throughout Tillage and the adjoining States on Friday night of last week, doing considerable damage to vegetation. At Cleveland, Ohio, there was a heavy white frost that night.

UNION MEETING IN RALEIGH.

Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, nominated for Governor.

STRONG UNION RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

From the Standard.

At a meeting held in Raleigh, on Thursday, September 20th, 1866, on motion of C. R Thomas, Esq, of Craven County, Hon. W. W Holden was called to the Chair, and on motion of R. H. Lehman, Esq of Craven, R W. Logan, of Rutherford, and W J. Doughty, of Carteret, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting:

C. R. Thomas and R. H. Lehman, of Craven.
D A Jenkins, of Gaston
E T Blair, of Randolph.
John Robinson, of Wayne.
Henderson A Hodge, of Wake.
J B McMurray, of Alamance.
N. Chandler, of Davidson.
J. C. L. Harris, of Rutherford.
Jesse Green, of Davie.
W. C. Gunter, of Chatham.

The committee retired and after due deliberation, reported through their Chairman, Mr. Thomas, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Union State Mass Meeting assembled in the city of Raleigh, the 20th day of September, 1866, for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the organization of the Union party, to the end that the State government of North Carolina may be so administered as to secure the restoration and perpetuation of the rights, privileges and immunities of the people thereof, and their form of government in harmony with the National Government—grateful for the preservation of that sentiment of nationality which is the shield of the Constitution and the sure guarantee of Republican form of government, do, with a sincere desire for reconciliation, forgiveness and charity among all classes of American people, who were either engaged, or involved in the late civil war, resolve—

1. That only those men, without regard to their antecedents, who are unquestionably loyal" to the government of the United States, should be appointed or elected by the people of North Carolina to any office, or place of trust or profit.

2. That, in order to secure the re-establishment of the State in the Federal Union, the speedy restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities of her loyal citizens, and the final adjustment of the governmental relations of her whole people in harmony with the National Government, the amendment proposed by the present Congress, as article 14 to the Constitution of the United States, as a condition precedent to these ends, should be accepted and ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

3. That, having full confidence in the justice and magnanimity of Congress that upon the ratification of said proposed amendment the disability to hold, or to be eligible to office imposed therein, will be, in every proper case, removed without discrimination as to any class or party of our fellow-citizens on account of their antecedents, and that the State of North Carolina will be forthwith re-admitted to the Union, we would respectfully urge upon our whole people to consider, and demand that the same be ratified by their representatives in the next General Assembly.

4. That in the present anomalous state of the country, without any provisions contained in our written Constitutions, either State or National, or precedents in American history to guide us safely in the great work of restoring the relations of a State government ruptured by civil war, in harmony with the National Government, we desire and now stand ready to co operate, without obstinate adherence to any special plan or policy of restoration, in any further action that in the wisdom of Congress and the Executive may be deemed necessary to guarantee to the State of North Carolina a Republican form of government, and restore the Union.

5. That we profoundly regret the defection of Gov Worth from the Union cause, his proscription for opinion's sake of Union men from office, and the injurious influence which the prominent instigators and actors in the rebellion are exerting over him in his official conduct. We cannot hope that the State will be restored to the Union under his auspices; and, as we prefer principles to men, and believe the restoration of the Union to be more important and more vital to the best interests of the State than every thing else; we feel it to be our duty firmly to oppose his re election.

6. That having full confidence in the patriotism, ability, and sterling Unionism of Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY, of the County of Richmond, we hereby unanimously recommend him to the people of North Carolina, as a suitable person to be chosen Governor at the election, to be held on the 18th of October next. Gen Dockery is well known as a firm and unflinching Union man. He has had no connection with the causes that led to our present unhappy condition, and he has been true to the Union cause. His interests are identified with those of the great body of our people. His election in the present crisis would be a fortunate circumstance for the people of the State, and would do much with the loyal people of the North, to open the way for our return to the Union.

Letters were read from Lewis Thompson, Esq., Robert P. Dick, Esq., and other distinguished Unionists, approving the object of the meeting and expressing a warm preference for ALFRED DOCKERY for Governor.

On motion of Jas. F. Taylor, Esq. of Wake, a committee of three was appointed to act in conjunction with the officers of the meeting in informing Gen. Dockery of his nomination. Whereupon the Chair appointed James F. Taylor, H. J. Menninger, and E. T. Blair.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a State Committee of fifteen, to aid in promoting the Union cause in the State.

Under this resolution the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.
David M. Carter, of Bradford.
Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Granville.
C. R. Thomas, of Craven.
O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.
R. L. Pemberton, of Cumberland.
Thomas Settle, of Rockingham.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes.
Ted R Caldwell, of Burke.
R W Henry, of Macon.
A. S. Jones, of Henderson.
L. L. Stewart, of Buncombe.
[illegible] Logan, of Rutherford.
Dr. W. Sloan, of Mecklenburg.

On motion, it was

[illegible] Chairman of this meeting [illegible] copy of his address [illegible] proceedings; and [illegible] Raleigh *Standard*, Newbern *Times*, [illegible] *Democrat*, Hoop's *Press*, Hender[illegible] *Pioneer*, and Rutherford *Star* be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings and address.

On motion it was requested that R. W. Logan, one of the Secretaries of this meeting, proceed to Richmond County to inform Gen. Dockery of his nomination.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and then on motion the meeting adjourned.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Chairman.*
W. J. DOUGHTY,
R. W. LOGAN,
} *Secretaries.*

Terrible Famine in British India.

THE PEOPLE SWEPT AWAY BY STARVATION—THREE THOUSAND DEATHS A WEEK IN A SINGLE DISTRICT—AWFUL SCENES OF SUFFERING.

The London Times has the following from Calcutta, August 2:

The famine is sore in Orissa. It is the Bengen affected districts, but chiefly in the three districts of Orissa and the adjoining country of Midnapore, 75,000 are daily fed by public charity. If you double that for the numbers fed privately, and chiefly by Hindoos, you will be still within the truth. Out of Orissa and Midnapore, half of the destitute are professional beggars; in these provinces nearly all are the laboring poor and the lower class of agriculturists.

The largest number of deaths from starvation in Orissa and Midnapore reported in one week is 3,500, and in the Santhal country 12. The average number of deaths reported to the authorities during the past six weeks may be and is by officials, taken as not less than 2,500 a week. Add to these the deaths witnessed by no human eye in the far interior, where aid has never penetrated, and you will have by no means an exaggerated idea of the state of Orissa and Midnapore. I will not harrow the feelings of your readers by the details of cases which appear in the daily papers here, reported by eye-witnesses, of the jackals eating the corpse of one poor wretch while they wait for his companion who is dying, or of the child taken from the breast of its mother, who has been dead two days. We know still less of the state of Ganjam, the Madras district immediately to the South of Orissa.

The famine began in October last; it became so grievous by December that gold, silver and brass work sold at twenty per cent. below the usual rates and the magistrate of Poorce urged the establishment of a relief fund and public works as well as the revival of the salt manufacture. The December crop was saved by the rain, but it was so scanty, & the peasantry had to give so much of it to the landlords and money lenders in repayment of advances, that by the middle of February prices again fell to the starvation level of five pounds of rice the shilling. The people managed to struggle on till the beginning of April they had exhausted their stores, and from the first week of that month, when the missionaries and the magistrate appealed for public assistance, the famine in Orissa and Ganjam dates.

The public began to subscribe, when it was remembered that there was an unspent balance of £62,500 of the Northwest Famine Fund. Government at once gave up that sum to the Board of Revenue, which was guilty of the incredible folly of informing the public that no more subscriptions would be necessary. The Chamber of Commerce informed the Bengal Government that they wished to form a great central committee, but they were politely snubbed. The necessity for importing rice into Orissa was urged; for a month the Board refused to see the necessity of interfering with private trade. Where all this time was the local authority—the Lieutenant Governor? In the hills of Darjeeling with all the heads of departments, except the Board, from which he was separated by a three day's post.

Sir Cecil Beadon had himself been in Orissa a few months before, when he told the people the land tax would be raised at the new assessment and of course he had seen no famine then. Why should he be disturbed in his cool retreat? The Governor General ordered him down to the post of duty, and with the first showers of rain he entered Calcutta. He has since presided weekly at the meetings of the Board, with which our native zemindar and one English merchant have been associated. Rice has been sent down in large quantities, the Government of India having advanced £200,000 for the purpose; but still the board says no subscriptions are wanted when 2,000 are dying in a week.

On a surf beaten coast, in the height of a monsoon, it is difficult to unload rice, and much of it has been lost. But no supply of labor has been sent to carry the rice into the interior for the dying, and to-day's telegram reports rice at Cuttack on the 31st of July as still under six pounds a shilling, while the showers are so partial as to be insufficient for the crops. What must be the state of things on side the country towns, away from the sea relief stations? Not only so, but although it is evident to all that there are no traders' stocks of rice in Orissa, much of the Government rice is sold at market rate quoted above, and one of the relief committees was ordered last week to sell the unpopular Burmah rice, not at 11 lbs. the rupee as it was doing but at 8½ lbs.

Set against the calculation of 2,500 "reported" deaths a week the facts that up to the end of July, after four months' severe famine the Board of Revenue has spent in the three afflicted districts of Bengal, only £15,510 in grants of cash to relief committees, and £67,521 in the shipment of grain, while it is now liable for £40,000 more to meet contracts already entered into, and you will be able to judge if there is not ground for at least a suspicion that from a want of foresight and management, from inability to organize a system of relief equal to the vast area of suffering, the lowest classes of Orissa and Midnapore are perishing. The misery will certainly not be less in Eastern Bengal, till the end of October, and not then, if more rain than has not fallen so late is needed for a great autumn crop, the failure of which last year is the cause of all the suffering.

IRON LANDS.—The world does not produce perhaps better land than we find in the Eastern Counties of this State. A friend who has just visited the rich lands on South Creek in Beaufort County, informs us that he saw a field of corn of 150 acres, which he says will produce 10,000 bushels. This is remarkable for the present season. Lands of this quality, without manure from 40 cents to twenty dollars per acre, are cheap at the price.

Massachusetts Sailor's and Soldier's Convention—Distful Resolutions.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—A convension of the soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts was held in Faneuil Hall to-day for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the equalization of all bounties to soldiers of Massachusetts, and to secure to loyal men and their posterity the fruits of the late war. N. P. Banks was chosen President, and among the Vice-Presidents were Generals B. F. Butler and Bartlett. The convention was addressed by General Banks and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That treason should be made odious, and that the authors should be punished. That in the name of our starved and murdered brothers at Andersonville, in the name of our slaughtered brothers on every battle-field, in the name of the widows and orphans, in the name of American liberty and of American justice, we protest against the pardon and release of Jefferson Davis. We protest against the insulting leniency that feasts and pampers a blood-stained traitor, who should occupy a felon's cell and live or die on felon's fare; and we demand that he be brought to trial for his crimes and treason, without delay; that he be convicted and that he be hung.

The convention chose delegates to the Pittsburg convention.

NO WONDER MONEY IS SCARCE?—THE CAUSE.—If the practice of distilling corn into whiskey, be not abandoned, there will not only be a scarcity of corn for bread, but no money will be left in the State for any purpose. A bushel of corn yields three gallons of whiskey—the tax on which for the Government is $2 a gallon, or $6 for each bushel of corn distilled, which is taken entirely away, as the Government expends very little money in the State. Money is not brought into the State by the sale of this whiskey, it all being consumed at home; for whiskey made of corn that costs $1,25 per bushel, cannot compete with whiskey made of corn that costs only 35 or 40 cents a bushel, as in the Northwest, in distant markets. Whiskey sells at $2 50 per gallon, and pays a duty of $2, leaving the manufacturer 50 cents for privilege of sending out of the neighborhood, county and State $2, or $6 for each bushel of corn distilled. It requires no mathematician to tell how soon the last dollar will be drained from our midst. No wonder money is scarce and growing scarcer.—*Statesville American.*

COTTON MILLS.—We are happy to learn that the proposition to erect a large Cotton Factory in this City, for the manufacture of stripes, ginghams &c., has met with sufficient encouragement to justify us in calling it a success

New Advertisements.

F. E. KEEHLN,
HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,
SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work. ☞ Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Foltz's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLN.

Sept 28, 1866. 5-6m.

Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 28, 1866. 5-tf.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & Co, New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.

Evenning Bulletin Philadelphia.

ELECTION.

On Thursday, the 18th day of October next, elections will be opened and held at the several precincts in our county of Forsyth, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State, a Senator and two Commoners, to represent us in the next State Legislature.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Sides'—Thos. M Hunter, Esq Hezekiah Flyn, George Newsom.

Bethania—Adam Snow, Esq Joseph Transou, James Grabbs.

Lewisville—W. A. Harper,, Esq, Milton Balckburn, George Flynt.

Stafford's—William Shore, Esq, William Thomas, Benjamin Hampton.

Waughtown—P. E. Light, Esq., William Spach, E J Hine.

Kernersville—V. Perry, Esq., John Kerner, John Stockton.

Crim's Cross Roads—Tyre Carter, Esq, William Medaris, N. D Vance.

Mathews'—George S Mathews, Esq, Willis Marshal, Paris Whicker.

Sedge Garden—William McMillan, T. N. Marshall, Joseph Davis.

Winston—Jacob Tice, Esq., George Burke, Calvin Miller.

FOR SENATE AND COMMONS.

Sides'—Thos. Long, Esq, Nathan Gurley, Wm. Long.

Bethania,—T. C. Johnson, Esq, L. Grabbs, Thomas Lash.

Lewisville,—W R. Griffith, Esq., L. Lungencur, V Craft.

Stafford's,—W. W. Thornton, Esq., Henry Shoat, Wm. Snider.

Waughtown,—Aquilla Pfaus, Esq, W. W. Phillip, A. Hall.

Kernersville,—P. Kerner, Esq., Jas Brown, ing, E. M. Stafford.

Crim's Cross Roads,—Smith Linville, Esq., M Whicker, F. Vance.

Matthews',—Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris, Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedge Garden,—Samuel Stoltz, Esq., Tandy Marshall, I. Moser.

Winston,—Henry Benigar, Esq, Solomon Mickey, J. N. Blum.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Forsyth County, Sept. 21st.

Sale of Town Lots.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDder, on nine and twelve months credit, at the county site of Alleghany county N. C, on Monday the 15th day of October next, a number of Town lots as laid off by the Commissioners.

By order of the County Court.

F. J. MCMILLAN,
R. RYE GAMBILL,
J. R. PARKS,
MORGAN EDWARDS,
S. S. STAMPER,
Com's.

Sept. 21, 1866—tf.

Wanted to Buy,

A PAIR of Fine Horses or Mules. Apply to C. L. BANNER, till October 1st.

Sept 21-2t

ATTENTION FREEDMEN.

The freedmen of Forsyth County are notified to meet at the Court House in Winston, at 9 o'clock on Saturday, the 29 for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 2nd day of October next, for the purpose of securing aid from the Northern Aid Society for the support and education of the indigent freedmen.

United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF N. C.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear,	25	Bank of Wadesboro'	14
" Charlotte,	16	" Wilmington,	14
" Commerce,	12	" Washington,	4
" Clarendon,	3	" Yanceyville,	7
" Fayetteville,	8	Commercial, Wilmington,	13
" Lexington,	10	Farmer's Greensboro'	16
" " Graham,	15	Greensboro' Mutual,	30
" N. Carolina,	36	Merchant's Newbern,	30
" Roxboro'	30	Miners' & Planters'	15
" Thomasville,	25	Va. Bank Notes, aver.	75
S. C. Bank Notes,	20	Gorgia do do	20
Gold,	142	Silver,	135
Old North Carolina Coupons			57
North Carolina Railroad Coupons			90
North Carolina 6's, ten coupons on			81
Exchange on New York			1

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E T. SMITH & CO., New York.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS. 1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

CHEAP NOVELS,

Lithograph Prints,

TOY BOOKS.

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court

CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.

Sept. 7—2 tf

LAND SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS DESIROUS of selling his Plantation, situated on the Salisbury road, two and a half miles South of Salem, containing

283 ACRES,

one-third of which is WOODLAND, and eleven acres of good MEADOW land.

Upon the premisis is an excellent large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, a Good BARN, and all necessary Out-buildings, all of which are in good repair.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

GEORGE FISHER

Sept. 7, 1866—2 tf

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Now, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

New Job Type

AT THE

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND **FANCY PRINTING,**

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

PRINTING PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F. KEEHLN,
C. L BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March. A. D., 1866

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv. $8

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING DETERMINED to remove West, offers to sell privately, Four Head of HORSES, a Lot of HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP;

Also one Four-horse and a One-horse WAGON; a Two-horse CARRIAGE, nearly new, and HARNESS; an excellent lot of Farming Tools, and a great variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also a PIANO FORTE of Superior Quality. Persons wishing to purchase a good instrument are referred to Professor Linebaek, of Salem Female Academy, who can recommend this.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Salem, Sept. 4, 1866—2 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

AS EXECUTOR OF THE LATE HON. A. H Shepperd, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of September, on the premises, the tract of land on which he resided, lying within a mile and a half of Salem, N. C., containing about 167 acres.

A credit of 6, 12, and 18 months will be given, with interest from date. Bond and approved security will be required, and possession given on the day of sale.

At the same time will be sold on a credit of six months, some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING TOOLS, A CARRIAGE, and many other articles.

Persons having claims against said estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law.

C. L. BANNER.

Aug. 31st, 1866. 1-4t

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1866.

Maj. R. T. Bynum	W W Hunter,
Levi Bodenhamer,	Andrew Kinnemon,
H. L. Bitting, 2	John Martin, 2
Mrs. Laura C. Bower,	Messrs Mills & Steel, 3
Mrs Josiah Bacon, care of T Newell,	
Rev J H Brodi,	Lott Riggs,
Miss L. B.	Jesse Swaim,
J. W. Cole,	Jacob Teague,
John E. Clayton,	Wm W Thomas,
Mrs Jane Chamnain,	Miss Jane C Watson,
A J Carroll, Jr.,	W F Williams,
John W. Golden,	James H Waddell,
F. A. Huizer,	Aaron Weaver,
Miss Susan Hunt,	Miss Sarah A Whicker.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorised to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States State and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug. 31-1-2m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by John D Ridings, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of September next the very valuable tract of Land of which the late John D. Ridings, died, seized and possessed; the same situated in the County of Forsyth, on both sides of Muddy creek, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Phillips, Solomon Vogler and others,

Containing 173 Acres,

more or less, some 40 acres of which are most fertile Bottom Lands; a quantity of excellent upland in cultivation, and about 50 acres, is well timbered woodland.

Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of John D. Ridings deceased are earnestly requested to present them at once, duly authenticated, and those failing to do so may lose their claims.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JNO. BLACKBURN,
Trustee and Executor.

August 31, 1866—1—4t.

The Southern Hepatic Pills

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are so well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2.50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES, as spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, scratches, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent. discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1866—1y

MRS. THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG STORE, a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

State of North Carolina.

Forsyth County Court of Equity.

Malvina Hartgrove vs. Ithamer Vest and others. } Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that the defendants, in the above case, to wit: Ithamer Vest, Martha Hall, Mary Hedgpeth, James Vest, Melissa Vest and Charles Vest, children of Lewis Vest, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Witness, C L Banner, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, in Winston, this the 27th day of August, 1866.

C L BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug 31-6t pr fee $8

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

Paris S. Benbow vs. Cornelia S. Stafford and others. } Original bill praying for a decree for title in lieu of lost deeds to two tracts of land in Iowa.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the aforesaid Cornelia S. Stafford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and the case set down ex parte as to her, for hearing.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, at office in Wiuston, this the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug. 2-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.

T. C. Pfohl vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } John Beeson vs. Jeremiah Patterson.

Original Attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug 18, 1866-52-6w fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris vs. Presley W. Morris. } Petition for Alimony.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1866

JNO BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug. 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina.

In Forsyth Court of Equity, to Fall term, 1866.

Michael Doub and Thos. Long, Executors of Wm. Doub, dec'd, vs. Joseph Doub and others. } Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that J. W. Doub, and Samuel Wolff and his wife, Peggy, defendants in the foregoing case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, or the same will be set down for hearing, and be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of Forsyth Court of Equity, at Office in Winston, this the 21st of August, A. D. 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

52-6w. fee $8.

Small Plantations FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 63 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. Log House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2 miles of Salem. About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs. House an Barn much out of repair.

E A VOGLER.

Salem N. C. Aug. 24, 1866—tf.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at this Office.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. To be found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage, probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

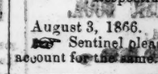
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 24 miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.



The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses. There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49-3w.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co-partner*, or *individual claimis*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and dun and fret them for the money. I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, for it may be the last you may ever get from me, but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,

J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49-4t.

☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce. Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem. Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co, N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.

JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Boarded in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County N. C. 46—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 200 ACRES, 50 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-4t.

Sewing Machine.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged. It has a good Garden, &c. For further particulars, enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

Special Notice.

WHEAT WANTED—ENQUIRE AT THIS Office.

THE HOWARD AMENDMENT.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 14.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, and obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker House of Rep.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
Pres. Senate, *pro tem.*

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk House of Rep.
J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of Senate

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marching in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson. (Stonewall,) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an amateur and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $13 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
439 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

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OF THE

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Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as these are the terms.

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Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Sontags, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pen nils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee a Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, Quinine, &c., &c.

I also have the famous GUNPOWDER LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of Palm pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

WINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Baskets and Chairs, Churn-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Thos Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of Leather, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys get at trapping for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor.*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WITH

ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO,

370 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd.
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd.
vs.
Cornelia S Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March. A. D., 1866

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv, $8

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. BURTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 22, 1866 2-1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Red Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866,

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon,
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES, situated on the Shallow-ford Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, and 5 miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville, 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Shade, Barn, Crib and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees, fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase can visit please call on J. H. Shaw, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 10, 1866. 50-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Necktier, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Amongst them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE,

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

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